

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1789.

BERLIN, November 15.

THE arrivals and returns of couriers to and from Warsaw are more frequent than ever; and in the course of this week two successive ones have arrived from Vienna. Ever since our cabinet has been in a state of almost unremitted consultation; and certain it is that, in conjunction with the court of London, the most important negotiations are going forward.

This morning a company of artillery set off from hence in full march for Prussia, which in a few days will be followed by several other companies. In the mean time large sums of money have been forwarded for the use of the grand army; yet, after all, we have a pleasing hope that every thing will be concluded amicably among the contending powers before the expiration of winter.

VERSAILLES, November 12.

Mr. Messier, already celebrated by his discoveries in astronomy, discovered a new comet on the 26th of November, in the morning, on the paw of Urfa Major, near the star P6, having a tail of between two and three degrees long; but it is not yet visible to the fight without glasses. At three in the morning it had 167 degrees of direct ascension, and 48 degrees of declination. It is situated on the space between the two stars preceding the square of Urfa Major, or on the line which on the other side points towards the Polar star.

LONDON, November 6.

The following humorous circumstance may be depended upon as a fact—A country fellow on Saturday morning, coming through Goswell-street turnpike on his way from Islington to Fleet-market with an ass, and a pair of hampers, refused to pay the toll, alleging that as his beast was unloaded, he thought they had no right to it, &c. His passage was of course prevented by the turnpike people, who told him that he himself might pass through though ever so much loaded; but for the passage of the ass, loaded or unloaded, he must pay. If that is the case, replied the countryman, I will bid you defiance; and being a stout fellow, immediately snatched up the ass and hampers in his arms, and carried him through the turnpike, to the no small diversion of a number of spectators, who had stopped in consequence of the dispute.

Nov. 30. In the course of this year, upwards of fifteen thousand pipes of red port wine have been imported into the port of London.

STATE PAPER.

Declaration of the Russian ambassador to the king and to the republic of Poland.

THE ambassador extraordinary of her majesty the empress of all the Russias, has hitherto observed the most profound silence, and has not made the least representation against any of the resolutions of the illustrious states assembled, although they have already infringed the constitution agreed on between the three courts in 1776, without, however, offering any direct attack on the act of guarantee of 1775. The orders of the empress have always contained evident proofs of her amicable intentions towards the Polish nation, the undersigned wished never to see himself reduced to the disagreeable necessity of protesting against any attempt to the former government solemnly confirmed by the treaty of the act of guarantee in 1775. Yet nevertheless, an attempt of this nature being contained in many of the projects which have a design to establish a permanent diet, and to subvert also all the form of government; the undersigned is under the necessity of declaring in the name of her imperial majesty, that, although it will not be without regret that she withdraws from the king and the illustrious republic, the friendship which she has avowed, she will be forced to consider as an infraction of the treaty, the least change in the constitution of 1775.

STACKELBERG.

Warsaw, this 5th Nov. 1788.

It was proposed in the diet, after reading the above, to draw out a declaration to send to the Russian ambassador, demanding that all the Russian troops should immediately, without delay, evacuate Poland, and that none should afterwards be permitted to enter them; but the proposition was not agreed to on the 8th of November.

The meeting of the 5th was opened by the marshal of the diet for the crown, returning his majesty thanks for the fatigues he had borne in the last sessions; and afterwards he proposed settling what powers the commission of war were to have.

The prince Czartoriski demanded of the marshal, what answer the Russian ambassador had made to the requisition of the diet for the troops evacuating Poland; also on the subject of their being refused winter quarters on its territory. The marshal answered—that he had not yet received any answer.

A most lamentable accident happened at Borcham, in Essex a few days ago: as a poor labouring man was retiring from his work, in passing through a field he was attacked by a bull, which before he could make his escape, pierced his horns through his body, and he expired immediately.

Dec. 2. In the present variety of opinions with regard to the situation of our sovereign and the consequent settlement of the government of this kingdom, it may be perhaps not unpleasing to our readers to hear the sentiments of the great Selden, as expressed in his "Discourse on the laws and government of England," in which it will be found that when in cases so melancholy as the present, we are not left totally to the breath of faction, without a port to shelter, or a chart or compass to steer us.

"The default of age is not the only incapacity of kings; they have infirmities as other men, yea, more dangerous than any other man; which though it be an unpleasant tune it be to harp upon, yet it is a theme that nations sometimes are enforced to ruminate upon, when God will give them kings in his wrath, and give those also over to their own lusts in his anger. In such cases, therefore, this nation sometimes have fled to the refuge of a protector; and seldom it is that they can determine for how long. When Henry the sixth was above 30 years old, Richard, duke of York, was made protector, and defender of the realm, and of the church. It was done, if the record faith true, by the king himself, *authoritate parlamenti*. It was further provided by the parliament, that though this was to continue *quandiu regi placeret*, yet the duke should hold that place till the king's son Edward should come to years of discretion, and shall declare that he will take that place upon himself.

"The ground hereof is said to be, that the king was *gravi infirmitate detentus*; which could not be intended of any bodily distemper: for neither doth any such thing appear by any author or record.—Nor if such had been, yet had it been an irrational thing in the parliament to determine the same upon the prince's discretion, and acceptance of the charge upon himself. It seemeth, therefore, that it was *gravi infirmitate animi*, and that this way of the parliament tended to a tacit sliding him out of the government of the kingdom, by a moderate expression of a general incapacity in his person."

This evening's gazette will contain an order for court mourning for a princeling of the house of Mecklenburg, "by ORDER of the prince of Wales, with the approbation of the queen." This order, although made upon a trivial circumstance, plainly shews that it is already settled that the public affairs will be committed solely to a regent.

There looks to be mischief arising in the north east. The empress of Russia does not seem inclined to retreat from her scheme of getting Poland to join her in the war with the Turks, and the king of Prussia is positively bent in opposing that plan, and keeping Poland neuter. Some of his forces are already marching towards the confines of Poland, and a large army is held in readiness for motion. The winter must stop warlike operations; and it is to be hoped circumstances may happen to turn the thoughts of these powerful rivals towards peace; but the event seems more likely to be for an extension of the war.

Extract of a letter from Venice, November 13.

"The republic has ordered a squadron of 11 men of war, and 6000 land forces to be ready to act on any emergency for the purpose of defending the state of Ragusa, who had some time since concerted measures with the republic, to throw off the Turkish yoke; in consequence of which, they had refused the usual succours to the Ottomans, who, in turn, have set on the Montenegrins Bayham to attack them. The Montenegrins are, however, only a sort of pirate, and may probably be soon quelled."

Extract of a letter from Frankfurt, November 8.

"Letters from Vienna inform us, that the position taken by marshal Laudohn, enables him to cover all Croatia. We know not as yet whether the operations of war will continue during the winter. The badness of that season, joined to other considerations, may engage them to let their troops rest, and perhaps even change their position."

"They reckon 147 villages laid waste by the Turks during their stay in the Banat; part of the inhabitants of that unfortunate country fled into Hungary, the rest were massacred, or made slaves. The Turks did not leave a place without carrying off all the iron-work of the houses, the moveables, bells even of churches, and every thing that was portable, and afterwards set fire to the buildings; in short they spread desolation wherever they came."

Dec. 3. On all hands the legality of the assumption of the executive power by the prince of Wales seems to be agreed on, particularly by the lawyers, who should know best. The only question then that remains is, the political expediency, which, in the present instance, is fortunately on the same side with right; for what could be more beneficial to the nation,

than a change of government, which might possibly extricate us from our present ruinous connexions on the continent.

It is not a little strange that the present continental war should have begun between the Turks and Russians, and that in the first campaign, they should take as little notice concerning each other, as if they were at perfect peace.

The armies of the emperor and grand vizier are now at a comfortable distance, the one being at Semlin and the other at Belgrade, so that we may expect shortly to hear that his imperial majesty has perfectly recovered his health and spirits.

The steady resolutions of the Poles, in opposition to what they consider an infringement on the part of the empress of Russia, has nearly dissipated the hopes that harmony would shortly be restored in the north; a circumstance that may occasion the dogs of war to be again let loose, and next spring find them more numerous and destructive than the last.

Dec. 4. Notwithstanding the very unfavourable appearances of war between the king of Prussia and the empress, there is the best reason to hope that nothing will arise from it, and that the empress may submit by instantly withdrawing her troops out of Poland.

Extract of a letter from Petersburg, November 1.

"A body of troops are ordered to Riga, in consequence, it is supposed, of what is going forward between the Danes and Prussians. If the latter take a part in the present troubles, Great-Britain would certainly join, which, in all probability, will lead to a general war in Europe."

Extract of a letter from Elsinour, November 15.

"We have accounts of several damages and losses of ships in the Baltic."

"To-day returned from their station off the coast of Norway, the Danish man of war Oldenburg, of 64 guns, and a frigate, and are now proceeding to Copenhagen. The Danish auxiliary troops are now returned into Norway. The want of provisions in that quarter where they were stationed was very great."

Extraordinary as the circumstance of Mrs. Weatherly of Bow being delivered of two children, at the advanced age of fifty-six, may seem, there is a woman who is indulged with the privilege of serving the clerks in the Long room with fruit, whose age is equal to that of Mrs. Weatherly, who has recently blessed her husband, who is near seventy, with three children at one birth. He is her fourth conjugal partner, by all of whom she has had issue, and by the present one is likely still further to increase the number of his majesty's liege subjects. She has been known in her present occupation between forty and fifty years, and has acquired the appellation of the *Custom House Penman*.

Since the first of November, upwards of 200 ships for the West-Indies, America and other places, cleared out from the custom-house, and all fully laden.

Yesterday was sold at the India house, the remaining part of a superb drawing-room suit of chairs, tables, &c. of solid ivory, richly carved and gilt, belonging to Mr. Hastings, the same as presented to her majesty, for 40l. a piece, said to have cost upwards of three times that sum in India.

The following fact may be depended on:—There is a hawk, now living, in the town of Northleach, in Gloucestershire, which was taken from its nest when very young, between five and six years ago, and bred up tame: since which it has regularly taken its flight every year in the month of April, and as constantly returned about Michaelmas following, to the same house, where it goes about as tamely as before, with the family: and, what is very extraordinary, during its absence no person in the neighbourhood has ever been able to give any account of it.

A curious case came before the court of requests in Fulwoods Rend, Holborn, a few days ago:—A woman, an inhabitant of Black Boy Alley, summoned another woman in the neighbourhood for two shillings and eight-pence; when upon the hearing before the commissioners, upon her being asked to substantiate her claim—this appeared to be due to her for the letting out of her child, an infant of about fifteen months old, which the latter undertook to wean in the course of a month, and to pay her the aforesaid sum in weekly payments, in consideration of the advantage she expected to gain by begging with the infant about the streets, according to a mutual agreement between them. The child was returned, but not fulfilling the pecuniary part of the engagement, the matter was brought before this court, which of course awarded the payment of the money to the plaintiff.

Dec. 6. The prince of Wales is certainly to be declared sole regent; but the ministry mean to propose some restrictions, which the prince will not admit, of course warm debates will arise in parliament, and Mr. Pitt will resign, and a total change of the ministry will follow.

The calling in Dr. Addington, because he keeps a private mad house in Reading, has a very extraordinary

ry appearance. Every body is astonished at the circumstance. And every body says, if the king's physicians, the most eminent of their profession are thought incompetent; and the physician of a mad house is to be introduced, why not call in the most skilful in that line? Why not call in Dr. Monro at once?

The members of parliament who attended Mr. Pitt at the Cockpit, on Wednesday evening, were only one hundred and forty-three. He has frequently been followed thither by two hundred and fifty. Considering how many are now in town, this is a dreadful falling off; and proves how much those who almost worshipped him as the minister of the crown, dread him as a regent, or a regent's regent.

An account from Warsaw, dated the 5th ult. says, "We have this moment received an account from Cherion, that the remains of the captain pacha's fleet have been entirely destroyed by a violent tempest."

Dec. 11. The Danish forces have totally abandoned Sweden. But some difference has occurred between the prince of Hesse and the king of Sweden, from the former's having insisted that the sum of 100,000 dollars should be paid the king of Denmark, as a contribution, in the space of four months.

As a security for the payment of this fine, the prince took with him from Udevalla, three of the principal merchants as hostages. But it is much doubted, whether the money will ever be paid.

This contribution, as well as some others which the prince of Hesse endeavoured to exact on the Swedish territories, had nearly rekindled the flames of war.

The king of Sweden opposed this conduct in the warmest manner, and sent an officer to the Danish camp, with the following formal declaration:

"That if the prince of Hesse persisted in his design to levy contributions in his states; he should immediately dissolve the armistice agreed on; nor should he abandon his subjects to such oppressions without affording them his assistance."

To this declaration, the prince of Hesse replied—"That he should refer those differences to be settled by the mediating powers."

The king of Sweden acquiesced to this proposition, and thus the matter is terminated for the present.

As two gentlemen the other day were settling an account at a coffee-house, one of them drew out of his pocket-book a great number of bank notes, which induced a gentleman, who sat in the next box, to exclaim, that he wished to have as many as he could carry of them: "Then, Sir," replied the other, "how many and to what amount do you think you could carry, for all mine are in ten pound notes?" "Why, Sir," said the other in reply, "I do not mind that, but I think I could carry more than the bank of England could supply me with; for I think I could carry in ten pound bank notes as much as the national debt amounts to." Upon which the other gentleman offered to lay him a wager of five guineas, that he and ninety-nine more of the strongest men that he could select, could not carry the weight of the amount of the national debt in ten pound notes, for the distance of one mile without pitching; the wager was immediately accepted, and a calculation took place; when it was found that 512 bank notes weighed exactly one pound weight; and two hundred and forty-two millions, which is computed to be the national debt, weighs forty-seven thousand two hundred and sixty-five pounds; which when divided among a hundred people, the weight that every one would have to carry, would be four hundred and seventy-two pounds six ounces per man. The gentleman, who had accepted the wager, was struck with astonishment, and immediately paid the money without having any recourse to a trial.

S A L E M, February 3.

However extraordinary may be its appearance, we have it from indisputable veracity, that a lad being on the ice in North River a day or two ago for diversion, unluckily fell through; but that a man, farther down, then engaged in eeling, knowing nothing of the fate of the lad, almost miraculously struck his spear into his clothing, and most happily, and unhurt, fished him back into the world from his watery habitation.

LITCHFIELD, (Connecticut) February 2.

Those libertines who are lavish of invective against the female world, if its possible for such to possess a passion which can any way be wrought upon, must feel a conviction of sympathy for the amiable fair, on a bare recital of the following adventure;—indeed that woman found philosopher, who exclaimed, on seeing a condemned female suspended upon the fatal tree—"would to God every tree bore such fruit!"—had he lived till now, would have blushed at his despicable spleen, and instead of indulging such whimsical conceits of the sex, must have melted into compassion for the fair descendants of mother Eve, and have *slip-moosed* himself, rather than died an old bachelor.—On Tuesday afternoon, a prisoner recently committed to our goal for counterfeiting money, was visited by his wife, who, possessing the engaging charms of her sex, was indulged by the goaler to an admittance within the goal, without attendance; though, from the sequel, to visit his spirit in prison, for the purpose of condolence, was not so much her object, as to *spirit him away*—she having during the interview, persuaded him to a *submissive obedience to wives*, by inducing a voluntary surrender, not only of the breeches, but other apparel.—About dusk, our *particulated* hero, decorated in a federal cap, and other necessary appendages, was let out of goal, and assuming the appearance of extreme grief, which excited the pity of observers, got off undiscovered; leaving his fair friend a prisoner in his stead.—After giving him sufficient time to elude pursuit, our heroine discovered the plot, and re-assuming her dress (which was returned) demanded liberation.—The door being opened, she departed, to enjoy the pleasing reflections of her successful adventure;—and though the public must regret her

triumph, they cannot but applaud the singular ingenuity and address of the feeling actress.

N E W-Y O R K, February 9.

On Tuesday the two houses of the legislature held a conference on the bill for appointing electors.—The assembly insisting on the bill as it stood, providing for their election by joint ballot, and the senate on an amendment which would give them an equality.

General Schuyler, Mr. Duane and general Morris, were the conferees on the part of the senate, and Mr. Jones, Mr. G. Livingston and Mr. Adgate, on the part of the assembly. As the dispute rested on the same principles on which the late conference was held, and was on the same subject; much of the argument then used was unavoidably recapitulated. After the managers had gone through the business, the senate withdrew from the assembly-room (in which the conference was held)—and the assembly resolved that they would not accede to the amendment; and the senate resolved that they would not recede. The bill was in consequence thereof lost.

The next day (Wednesday) Mr. B. Livingston moved for a resolution in the assembly, to choose the electors by concurrent resolution. Mr. Adgate, as an amendment, again proposed the joint ballot, which was agreed to by the usual majority. The resolution, as amended, was then sent to the senate, where it was immediately rejected, and a new proposition sent to the assembly—"That the senate should choose four persons as electors, and the assembly four other persons, as electors—which eight persons should be the electors." The assembly rejected this proposition.

Mr. Watts then moved for a resolution, that a committee, consisting of five members from each house, be appointed to agree upon eight proper persons as electors, and which eight persons, if approved of by the two houses, were to be the electors. This proposition was also negatived; and thus the business respecting electors has ended.

The same day the assembly took up the subject of amendments to the new constitution, and went into a committee of the whole on the draught of an application to congress to call a new convention; on this business much debate ensued, and after a considerable time spent thereon, was left unfinished.

We are further informed, that on Tuesday the 3d instant, the assembly non-concurred the amendments of the senate to the bill for choosing senators.

It is expected that a conference will again be held on this subject; how it will terminate is yet problematical; but we hope that the good of the state may not be lost sight of amidst the contentions of parties.

General Sumpter, judge Burke, Dr. Tucker, D. Huger and William Smith, Esquires, are elected representatives in congress of the United States for the state of South-Carolina.

The honourable Charles Pinckney, Esq; is elected governor of the state of South-Carolina.

We are informed, from good authority, that Ezra L'Homedieu, Esq; will be held up as the federal candidate for representative in congress, for the district of Long and Staten Islands.

The commissioners of pilotage, for the bar and harbour of Charleston, (S. C.) give public notice, that the light-house opposite the ship channel of the bar of said harbour is now lighted, and will be regularly so continued. Vessels bound into the port of Charleston, may with safety venture into seven fathoms water, having the light to bear from west to north.

By order of the Commissioners,
WILLIAM MILLER, Clerk.

Feb. 12. On Monday last, the two houses of the legislature held another conference on the subject of appointing senators, when after much debate, the assembly adhered to the bill, and the senate to their amendments—in consequence of which, this last attempt to obtain a representation of this state in the senate of the United States, has failed.

We are informed that a part of the house of assembly have it in contemplation to write a circular letter to the several states on the subject of amendments to the federal constitution. This, it is said, the senate will not agree to.

The following is the copy of an application to congress, agreed upon by the legislature of this state:—

Resolved, (if the honourable the senate concur here-in) That an application be made to the congress of the United States of America, in the name and behalf of the legislature of this state, in the words following, to wit:—

The people of the state of New-York having ratified the constitution agreed on the 17th of September, 1787, by the convention then assembled at Philadelphia, as explained by the said ratification, in the fullest confidence of obtaining a revision of the several articles of the said constitution by a general convention. In compliance therefore, with the unanimous sense of the convention of this state, who all united in opinion, that such a revision was necessary to recommend the said constitution to the approbation and support of a numerous body of their constituents, and a majority of whom conceived the constitution so exceptionable, that nothing but such confidence and an invincible reluctance to separate from our sister states, could have prevailed upon a sufficient number to assent to it without stipulating for previous amendments, and from a conviction that the apprehensions or discontents which those articles occasion cannot be removed or allayed, unless an act to revise the said constitution be among the first that shall be passed by the new congress.—We, the legislature of the state of New-York, DO, in behalf of our constituents, in the most earnest and solemn manner, make this application to the congress, that a convention of deputies be immediately called, with full power to take the said constitution into their consideration, and to report such amendments thereto as

they shall find best suited to promote our common interests, and secure to ourselves and our latest posterity, the great and unalienable rights of mankind.

By last evening's mail we learn, that his excellency George Washington and John Adams, Esquires, were unanimously chosen in Massachusetts.

We learn from Nassau, that the cotton plantation at the Bahamas have suffered considerably from a caterpillar, which made its appearance last August on Exuma and Long-Island, and has since occasionally visited most of the other islands.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, February 16.

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated February 4, 1788, to a gentleman in New-York.

"The electors of this state met to-day, and immediately chose a chairman, when they proceeded to elect by ballot, a president and vice-president, without a single debate on the subject. On counting the ballots they appeared unanimous in favour of his excellency, General WASHINGTON, for president—and Mr. Adams, vice-president."

Extract of a letter, dated at Paris, 29th November, 1788, from the honourable Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Jay.

"The apprehension of a want of corn has induced the council to turn their eyes to foreign supplies, and to shew their preference of receiving from us, they have passed the inclosed arret, giving a premium on wheat and flour from the United States for a limited time."

ARRET of the council of state of the king, to encourage, by bounties, the importation of wheat and flour, coming from the United States of America. November 23, 1788.

Extract from the registers of the council of state.

The king, unwilling to neglect any means that may encourage, during this year, the importation of foreign grain, has judged it proper to grant bounties to those who shall import into his kingdom wheat and flour, coming from the United States of America: to provide for which, the report being heard, the king in his council has ordained, and does ordain as follows:

A R T I C L E I.

There shall be paid to all French or foreign merchants, who, from the 15th of February next to the 30th of June following, shall import into France, wheat and wheat flour, coming from the United States of America, a bounty of thirty sous for every quintal of wheat, and forty sous for every quintal of flour. The said bounties shall be paid by the receivers of the farm duties, in the ports of the kingdom where the said grain and flour shall arrive, on the declarations furnished by the captains of the vessels, who shall be bound to annex thereto a legal copy of the manifest, and the certificates of the magistrates of the place where the lading shall have been made.

A R T I C L E II.

All vessels without distinction, who during the space of time above mentioned shall import into the kingdom wheat and flour from the said United States of America, shall be exempted from the freight-duty, on account of the said importations. His majesty charges the intendants and commissaries, &c. to attend to the execution of the present arret, which shall be printed, &c.

Done at the council of state of the king, his majesty being present, held at Versailles the 23d of November, 1788.

Signed, LAURENT VILLEDEUIL.

Feb. 19. A letter from London, dated December, says, "That very pointed orders have been sent by the board of control to the different presidencies, to prevent the American ships from trading at the settlements belonging to the British East-India Company."

C H A R L E S T O N, (S. C.) January 16.

A few days since returned to this city, Mr. David Benjamin G. Schutz, (a gentleman who has been 26 years employed in mineralogy by a German prince) from Winstborough, where he went to examine a mine on the lands of Stephen Drayton, Esq; and others near the Cedar Creek, in Camden district; we have the pleasure to inform the public, that after making an exact trial of the ore, he has found it to be amazingly rich in silver, and that it can be worked at so easy an expence, that he has not the least doubt but it will yield immense profits to the proprietors, and be of great benefit to the public in general.

Extract of a letter from Bermuda, dated Dec. 18, 1788, to a gentleman in this city.

"Governor Brown goes home immediately, and lieutenant-governor Hamilton succeeds him. Captain Durnford, an experienced engineer, is just arrived, and a great quantity of military stores. Among the cannon is a number of light brass field-pieces much in fire, and mounted on the same construction as those you shewed me in your arsenal, belonging to the Charleston battalion of artillery. We have many conjectures about the military preparations here, as well as in the West-Indies, where lately arrived 1500 choice troops, on board three 44 gun ships, *en suite*. Two new light-houses are now erecting, one on the North Rock, five leagues in the sea; the other on Rack or Wreck Hill, and we daily look for 500 troops to garrison our new fortifications."

Extract of a letter from St. Augustine.

"Daniel McGirt, lieutenant-colonel, &c. &c. in the service of his Britannic majesty during the late war, having been sent off twice from East-Florida, returned lately to that province, where being joined by one Knowles from Georgia, and several negroes, whom he all armed and mounted upon some of the best horses of that province, which he found means to take out of St. Augustine, where the Spanish garrison lays, (in spite of a reward of 400 dollars offered for his apprehension.) Having for a considerable time baffled all the efforts of his excellency the governor, from whom he

took a negro, an individual of St. Augustine, who tried to take care of the horses, negroes, plate, &c. carried then from South-Carolina and Georgia by McGirt, offered to take him with the assistance of ten men, but after having been out during a whole week, he was taken prisoner himself; however, having been carried to a plantation where the colonel and his party got drunk, three of the latter being lent out to attack the ten men, who were then confoling themselves by a sound sleep for the loss of their commander, the prisoner on hearing the firing, and supposing what would be the consequence, took that opportunity of securing the colonel, who on the following day was brought to town, and safely lodged in the castle."

EDENTON, January 22.

At the last session of our general assembly, the county of Davidson was again divided, and the western part called Tennessee county, the western boundary being the river Tennessee; and a new district established, including Tennessee, Davidson and Sumner counties, distinguished by Mero district, after governor Mero of New-Orleans. Colonel Smith, of Nashville, a man of great prudence and bravery, was appointed brigadier-general of this district, at the earnest recommendation of colonel Robertson. From so judicious an appointment, and the friendly disposition of Mr. McGillivray, there is every reason to believe that the people of this western region will continue in peace, while their less prudent neighbours are involved in daily difficulties. John Steele, Esq. was appointed a commissioner for holding treaties with the Southern Indians, in conjunction with general Mathews of Georgia, general Pickens of South-Carolina, and general Wynne, the superintendent of Indian affairs, agreeable to the resolutions of congress. And Alexander Drumgoole, a beloved man among the Cherokees, was engaged to go to those people with peace-talks, and to Mr. McGillivray with letters from governor Johnston, with assurances of the friendly disposition of the state towards his nation.

By a gentleman lately arrived from the above district, we are informed, that governor Mero of New-Orleans, has granted permission to the inhabitants thereof to trade down the Mississippi.

In COUNCIL, February 24, 1789.

WHEREAS, by a report made by the treasurer of the western shore to this board, it appears that several of the county clerks have neglected to make regular returns of ordinary and marriage licences, licences to retailers of spirituous liquors, licences to sell liquor at horse races, and hawkers and pedlers licences granted, and of fines and forfeitures, forfeited recognizances, and amerciaments, accruing in their respective counties, and also that several of the sheriffs and other officers have neglected to make annual payment of the public money collected by them on the above-mentioned accounts, whereby the revenue of the state is greatly injured; notice is hereby given, that it is determined by this board to take effectual steps for compelling a compliance with the law in the before-mentioned respects, of which all persons concerned, as well on the eastern as the western shore, are desired to pay attention.

By order,

T. JOHNSON, jun. clk.

Anne-Arundel county, February 24, 1789:

To RENT.

THE subscriber still has unoccupied four or five small TENEMENTS, within four miles of Annapolis, on South river, contiguous to fine springs, well wooded, &c. which he will rent very reasonable; to be paid for in cash, or merchantable transfer tobacco.

THOMAS RUTLAND.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to Anne-Arundel county court for a commission to ascertain and mark the boundaries of a tract of land called ROBIN HOOD'S FOREST, and where the lines formerly run, agreeable to a late act of assembly.

JEREMIAH JONES.

Maryland, St. Mary's county, January 27, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the next county court for the county aforesaid, for a commission to establish, mark and bound, the lines of the following tracts of land, called and known by the names of CHANCE, LINSTREAD, and DISCOVERY, according to law in such cases made and provided.

ZACHARIAH MATTINGLY.

Annapolis, February 18, 1789.

For SALE,

A PLANTATION, on the north side of Severn river, containing about 400 acres, under good fencing, bounding on the river Severn, about five miles distant from Annapolis, with a very good framed dwelling house, with brick ends and cellar, and very convenient out houses thereon, an orchard of excellent young fruit trees.

A description of the soil, wood, timber and situation, are thought unnecessary, as no person would purchase who would not examine the premises. This property will be sold for any state or continental securities, good assigned bonds, or six years credit on bond with security, upon the regular payment of interest at five per cent. per annum. Apply to

JAMES RINGGOLD.

St. Mary's county, February 9, 1789.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro GIRL, fifteen or sixteen years old, named BETTY, she says she is the property of JOHN RADCLIFF, of Charles county; her dress cannot be described as she is all in rags. Also negro NED, about five feet seven or eight inches high, is very black, has on an old white broad cloth coat and waistcoat, blue cloth breeches, negro shoes and stockings; he says he is the property of THOMAS DRANE, of Montgomery county, about fourteen or fifteen miles above Georgetown. Their masters are desired to take them away and pay charges to

PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.

February 9, 1789.

WAS committed to my custody, on the 2d inst. as a runaway, negro JENNY, whom I know to be the property of JOHN MADDOX, son of William. Her master is desired to pay charges and take her away.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

Charles county, Port-Tobacco, February 15, 1789.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against me are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated, that they may be discharged.

WALTER MILLER.

February 2, 1789.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the third day of March next, for ready cash, the land and personal property of THOMAS WHITTINGTON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

THREE LOTS of LAND, situate and being in the county aforesaid, viz. lot No. 1, being part of a tract or parcel of land called GORY BANKS, containing 50 acres, more or less; lot No. 2, being part of a tract or parcel of land called MAIDSTONE, containing 38½ acres, more or less, on this lot is a dwelling house, with two rooms on the lower floor, brick chimney, kitchen, one tobacco house, corn house, a good apple orchard, and some meadow ground; lot No. 3, being another part of MAIDSTONE, containing 88½ acres, more or less, this lot has on it a small dwelling house, 20 by 16 feet, brick chimney, kitchen, one tobacco house, a young orchard just planted, and some meadow ground; also NEGROES, HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, household FURNITURE, and plantation UTENSILS, &c. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, precisely.

All persons having any claims against the said estate are desired to bring in their accounts, lawfully adjusted, that they may be settled, and those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, which will prevent expence to themselves, and trouble to their humble servant.

THOMAS WHITTINGTON, Executor.

To be SOLD, agreeable to the last will and testament of Mrs. ELIZABETH HALL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, on Monday the 2d day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises, on short credit, terms made further known on the day of sale.

VARIETY of personal property, consisting of HORSES, HOGS, CATTLE and SHEEP, draught STEERS, WHEAT, RYE, OATS and CORN, sundry household FURNITURE, plantation UTENSILS, and a quantity of smoked MEAT, &c.

All persons having claims are requested to make them known on or before the day of sale, those indebted are desired to make immediate payment to

HENRY HALL, } Executors.
JOSEPH HOWARD, }

Annapolis, January 22, 1789.

FINDING that no attention hath been paid to a circular letter, wrote by the subscriber to those indebted to the late co-partnership of Stuart and Geddes, he finds himself under the disagreeable necessity to call upon all those indebted to said co-partnership, in this public manner, to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is in possession of the books, to enable him to discharge the debts due from said co-partnership. Those who will not pay attention to this notice, may rest assured that suits will be commenced against them to next March court, without respect to persons.

DAVID GEDDES.

N. B. I want to purchase a quantity of BEES WAX.

D. G.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD,
At the PRINTING-OFFICE,
Price One Dollar,

THE
LAW
OF
MARYLAND,
PASSED AT
NOVEMBER SESSION,
Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Eight.

St. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

THE visitors and governors of St. John's College having, on the 10th of May, 1786, authorized Samuel Chase, Nicholas Carroll and Alexander Contee Hanson, or any two of them, to appoint a person to collect the money, then or thereafter to be subscribed; we, the said Nicholas Carroll and Alexander Contee Hanson, did accordingly, soon after, appoint Archibald Golder, of the city of Annapolis. On this appointment the public was duly notified. The collector advertised times and places for his attendance in several counties. He attended agreeably to his notice, and moreover made personal application to many of the subscribers. But, although the stipulated periods of payment have long since elapsed, not more than 1500l. out of 11,024l. have been paid.

We have this day renewed our agreement with the collector. Subscribers who have not yet paid their first third, are requested, without delay, to pay the same, and such further part, as they shall think proper, to the said Archibald Golder, or to Benjamin Harwood, treasurer. They will be called on, within a reasonable time, to make the second and third payments, the last of which was due on the 1st of June, 1787.—All legal methods of compulsion would be as disagreeable to the visitors as disgraceful to subscribers; But it is the indispensable duty of trustees to adopt such modes of exacting payment, as shall be found necessary, or expedient.

The building of the college was projected, and begun on a plan, in some measure, proportioned to its nominal funds. For a considerable length of time, it has been suspended, for want of money.—The gentlemen who subscribed liberally, and paid with punctuality, had a right to expect, in the course of four years, that the work would be complete, and the seminary beginning to flourish. They cannot but remember the generous patriotic ardor, with which the institution was commenced. They have sustained an injury from all those whose neglect or failure has retarded its progress; and, for their satisfaction, as well as for other purposes, a list of subscribers names, with the sums subscribed, and the sums paid, will probably be published as soon as conveniently may be, after the 12th day of May next.

At a meeting of the visitors and governors, on the 5th of July, 1786, the second Tuesdays in February, May, August and November, were appointed for their quarterly meetings. A sufficient number hath not, since that period, been convened, although extraordinary meetings have been requested, by public advertisement and personal solicitation. As the repeated disappointments of those who have repaired to Annapolis, at their own expence, for the sole purpose of meeting the visitors, may perhaps, without some particular notice, prevent their attendance, at the next regular stated meeting, we take the liberty of most earnestly entreating every gentleman, who has accepted the trust of a visitor and governor of St. John's College, to attend on the second Tuesday of May next. As the general court will be held on that day, we presume no time more convenient can be mentioned.

It is perhaps proper to inform the public, that the number of visitors cannot exceed twenty-four, that not less than nine can form the corporation; that it has never exceeded eleven; that by death it is reduced to ten; that not less than seven have authority to act; and that only two, at this time, reside at Annapolis. It is almost needless to add, that matters of the greatest importance await their consideration. It is much to be wished, that the number were completed or increased. Whether this object may not be attained, provided nine shall be convened, will be debated at their next meeting; and we hope that, if any gentleman be disposed to resign, he will at least bestow his endeavours, that the body may be first enabled to supply his place.

NICHOLAS CARROLL,
ALEXANDER CONTEE HANSON.

Annapolis, February 9, 1789.

To be SOLD, on Friday the 20th of March next, in Bladenburgh,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and sundry NEGROES, part of the estate of Susannah Thorn, deceased. All those who have claims against the said estate are desired to bring them in legally proved. The legatees of the deceased James Thorn, and the heirs of Susannah Thorn, are desired to meet on the above day, at Bladenburgh.

ROBERT WADE, Administrator.

Kent county, January 5, 1789.

TAKEN up in the ice, by the subscriber, between Swan-Point and Eastern-Neck Island, a BATTEAU, 18 feet long, 4 feet one inch wide, has three row locks, one thwart, a chain in the bow, about three feet long, two cypress oars, ten feet six inches long. She is now secured on the bay side, near Rock-Hall. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

JAMES EAGLE.

Frederick county, February 3, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers will apply to Frederick county March court next, for a commission, under the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, as well to fix, mark and bound, the tract of land called CARROLLSBURG, as our particular parts thereof.

JAMES YOUNG,
CHARLES ROBINSON,
SAMUEL CLELAND,
WILLIAM BROWN, sen.
ROBERT BROWN,
WILLIAM BROWN, jun.

By the SENATE, December 20, 1788.

RESOLVED, That no application whatever, from any county or counties, relating to their particular policy or government, or from one or more individuals, although the state be concerned, shall be taken in consideration during any future session, unless the same be preferred within ten days after the first meeting of the general assembly; provided always, that this resolution shall not extend to any case where the subject matter, or any material circumstance thereof, shall arise or happen during the session in which the application is made, and after the time limited as aforesaid.

RESOLVED, That no bill or resolution grounded on any application included within the above resolution shall be taken into consideration by either the senate or house of delegates, unless the same shall be transmitted from the house in which it originates within fourteen days after the expiration of the ten days given for making applications as aforesaid.

RESOLVED, That the above resolutions be immediately published for six weeks in the two Baltimore news-papers, and the Annapolis Gazette, and for the same number of weeks in every year next immediately preceding the day on which the general assembly shall meet.

By order,

J. DORSEY, clk.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 21, 1788: Read and assented to.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 10, 1788.

WHEREAS it has been represented to this general assembly by the auditor-general, that many claims have been exhibited against the estates of those that have been confiscated and attainted of treason, several of which do not appear to be well founded, and still remain with the auditor for further investigation, by which he is prevented from closing the same:

RESOLVED, That the auditor-general be and he is hereby directed and required to pass finally before the first day of August next, on all accounts, debts, claims and demands, against persons convicted and attainted of treason, or whose property has been confiscated and seized, that have been duly laid before him, and have not already been decided on, or may be exhibited to him before the first day of June next.

ORDERED, That the above resolution be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and Baltimore Advertiser, for the information of those who may be concerned.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, Clk.

By the SENATE, December 15, 1788: Read and assented to.

By order,

J. DORSEY, Clk.

True copy, W. HARWOOD, Clk. Ho. Del.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 23, 1788.

WHEREAS the governor and council have drawn many orders on the treasurer of the western shore, payable to the citizens of this state, which are not satisfied: And whereas the general assembly have solemnly and repeatedly plighted the faith of this state, in case the interest received from its debtors should be inadequate to the payment and discharge of the interest arisen and to arise on specie certificates issued by the state, that then the yearly supplies for defraying the expenses of government should be appropriated to make up the deficiency: And whereas the interest received from the debtors of the state is greatly insufficient to pay the interest due on said certificates, and the justice and dignity of the state require that provision should be made without further delay for the payment of the said interest,

RESOLVED, That so much of the funds appropriated to the payment of the journal of accounts, the civil list, the allowance to the delegates to congress, and the payment of fifteen hundred pounds to Samuel Sterett, attorney for Messieurs Vanthaport, which shall remain after answering the said purposes, be applied to the discharge of the said orders and payment of one year's interest on certificates, giving preference to the holders of such certificates on which no interest has been drawn, in case application is made to the treasurer on or before the first day of August next.

ORDERED, That the above resolution be published in the Annapolis and Baltimore news-papers six weeks.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, Clk.

By the SENATE, December 23, 1788: Read and assented to.

By order,

J. DORSEY, Clk.

True copy, W. HARWOOD, Clk. Ho. Del.

Kent-Island, January 28, 1789.

LOST,

FROM Broad Creek, which it is supposed was carried off by the ice, the wind being then at north-east, on Monday morning, the 26th instant, a SCOW, nearly new, about twenty feet long, and eight or nine feet wide, her sides are gum. From the wind being at north-east, it is imagined she drifted down towards Talley's or Thomas's Point. **FOUR DOLLARS REWARD** will be given for bringing her to Broad Creek, Kent-Island, or **TWO DOLLARS** if delivered at Annapolis, in care of Mr. John Sands, jun.

JAMES O'BRYON.

Annapolis, April 19, 1788.

THE subscribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements; in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. JOHN WATKINS, to call upon those who have accounts with them, for the same, whose receipt shall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; those who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a person at their late store on the Dock, or at the treasury-office, ready to receive.

THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's quarter in London county, early in last month, a negro man named GEORGE, he is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, his nostrils are remarkably wide, he sometimes complains of a wart on the bottom of one of his feet, which makes him a little lame; he is a likely sensible fellow: He had on a green jacket and overalls, of snabrig shirt, an old hat, shoes and stockings, and took with him a Dutch blanket, a blue broad cloth coat and breeches, a blue jacket without sleeves, and sundry other cloaths—He has been seen near this town since he ran away. Whoever will apprehend the aforesaid negro, and deliver him to the subscriber, or secure him in any goal, so that he may be got again, shall receive the above reward, and if taken out of this state and brought home, all charges paid.

PHILIP R. FENDALL

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1788.

To be LET for a term of years, on good security,

A MOST valuable and beautiful FARM, situate on the north side of Severn river, about six miles from Annapolis, with a parcel of choice SLAVES, STOCK and plantation UTENSILS.

Also a large commodious HOUSE and GARDEN, pleasantly situated, with a quantity of LAND within two miles of Annapolis.

Any person inclinable to lease either of the above farms may be informed of the terms by applying to Dr. WILLIAM MURRAY, in Annapolis, or Mr. PHILIP ROGERS, in Baltimore.

Nottingham, November 20, 1788.

For PRIVATE SALE,

SOME valuable LAND, lying in the Fork of Patuxent river, they are two tracts, called DUVALL'S RANGE and OVEN-WOOD THICK. SETT, adjoining, containing about six hundred acres, more or less; part of the land is cleared, with dwelling houses, tobacco house and other houses, a good apple orchard, several acres of fine meadow land cleared and sowed, and much more that may be reclaimed; there is great plenty of wood and timber, a never failing stream, and a good mill seat. It will be sold at one, two and three years credit, and in parcels to suit the purchasers. Bond and approved security must be given, and the interest paid annually. Any person who inclines to purchase may view the premises and apply to

THOMAS CONTER.

Annapolis, October 1, 1788.

OBSERVING a number of debtors to the state, as well as other individuals, are often in want of some kind of certificates, and at a loss where to get them on proper terms for their money, and the holders of certificates when in want of cash for them, are likewise at a loss for a market, for want of some particular place to apply, where they could be on a certainty of getting an exchange on reasonable terms.

The subscriber being well acquainted with the different kind of certificates and their passing value, has induced him to offer his service to provide, and inform those that do or may want, that by lodging the needful he will supply them with certificates, or cash, at a short notice, on reasonable terms, on paying a moderate commission. There being a number, who have payments to make in certificates to the treasury, that live at a considerable distance, many of whom wish to make payments as they provide money for that purpose, are prevented for want of the certificates, and not being convenient to ride 50 or 100 miles to get them and make a small payment; those who are thus situated that wish to be provided with certificates, and have them placed to their credit, by forwarding the money at any time may depend on being furnished with certificates, and payment made to their orders, on as good terms as if they were present, by their

Humble servant,

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, September 26, 1788.

JUST IMPORTED

In the ship WILLING TOM, captain GEORGE JEFFERY, from LONDON, and for sale, on the most reasonable terms, for

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE, by

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

A general assortment of merchandize suitable for the present and approaching season.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber, of Prince-George's county, in the month of October, 1787, had a tobacco-house, full of tobacco, consumed by fire in the night, and on the night of the 28th of August last, he had seven stacks of wheat and rye destroyed in the same manner, and an attempt at the same time was made to burn a new and valuable tobacco-house with three hogheads of packed tobacco, a quantity of plantation utensils, and a variety of other valuable property, therein. On the night preceding the evening when the aforesaid tobacco-house was burnt, Nodley Young, Esquire, for whom the subscriber is manager, lost a tobacco-house by fire. The subscriber is fully convinced that these misfortunes were not occasioned by accident, but that some depraved and hardened wretch has secretly and wilfully attempted his ruin by the commission of those enormities. The above reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS is hereby offered to any person who will apprehend and secure the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crimes above mentioned, so that they be brought to condign punishment.

October 20, 1788. NATHAN SOPER.

To be LEASED,

SEVERAL LOTS of GROUND in this city, on the Church circle, and the streets called Tabernacle-street, opposite Mr. James Ringgold's, and Lawyer's-street, opposite Mr. John Callahan's. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber.

JAMES STEUART.

January 9, 1789.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, for an exclusive privilege of running STAGES on the eastern shore of Maryland.

ROBERT HODGSON.
GERSHOM JOHNSON.

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by Subscription.

BY

ISAAC COLLINS,

IN TRENTON,

THE

HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING

The OLD and NEW TESTAMENT;
WITH THE

Apocrypha and Marginal Notes.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, Quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted page for page with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An index will be added; and also the Scripture measures, weights and coins.

II. The price to subscribers, for the volume, well bound, four Spanish dollars; one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder on delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to press as soon as three thousand copies shall be subscribed for, and to be finished without delay.

The Editor has been encouraged, by a number of respectable characters, to offer the above proposals to the public, under a conviction that a handsome American edition of the Bible, in Quarto, will, at this time, be both reasonable and acceptable, as no part of the money will go out of the country.

This consideration, it is hoped, will be an inducement to subscribe, and of course promote the more frequent reading of this most invaluable book in private families. He therefore wishes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance of people of all denominations; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ample satisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatness.

Subscriptions will be received by Hugh Gaime and Edmund Prior, New-York; by Joseph Cruikshank and William Young, Philadelphia; by Townsend and Peterson, Baltimore; and by the editor in Trenton.

It is requested, that the leading characters of all the different denominations of Christians in the United States, who may feel disposed to promote this undertaking, will, as early as may be, grant their assistance in procuring subscriptions—and that the several printers of news-papers in the union will be pleased to insert the above proposals in their papers.

To all whom it may concern.

Mr. Isaac Collins has, for many years last past, been, and still is, printer to the state of New-Jersey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to see his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctness of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to business.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

Trenton, 11th September, 1788.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY FREDERICK and
SAMUEL GREEN.